



GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON YOUTH A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY BASED ON DELHI NCR

Devanshi Goswami¹, Rahul Singh¹, Dr. Rakesh Rai²

¹3rd Year BA (Hons) Sociology Student, Amity Institute of Social Sciences, Amity University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India.

² Assistant Professor, Amity Institute of Social Sciences, Amity University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India.

ABSTRACT

Sociologists believe Globalization is a continuous process that involves interconnected changes in a multiplicity of spheres such as economic, cultural, geographical, political, and social. The process emphasizes the culminating integration of these aspects between nations, regions, communities, and even seemingly isolated places. The cultural connotation of the term signifies the spread and amalgamation of values, norms, lifestyles, and behaviors. Whereas, the economic association of the same refers to the enlargement of capitalism to turn the whole world into an integrated economic system. Finally, the political implication of globalization roots in the development of forms of governance at the global scale, creating a cooperative environment within nations to abide by the enacted global policies and rules. These three fundamental aspects of globalization are fuelled by technological progress, the universal integration of communication technologies, and the global circulation of media.

India is the world's youngest country due to the large youth population present. This demographic dividend is a crucial phase for India's development. Thus, the situation presses on the need to analyze the impact of globalization on youth.

To aggregate all significant data and information, secondary data collection has been used as a research methodology. The secondary sources helped to collect, interpret and analyze data regarding the involvement of youth in promoting as well as applying the concept of Globalization. Various sources, ranging from Government data, Journal papers, Articles, and other online sources have been beneficial for research. Moreover, a survey was also conducted to support other sources, in the region of Delhi NCR. Due to the Covid-19 restrictions, the survey was conducted online, through the medium of 'Google Meets'. The survey provided opinions of the youth which became the foundations of the research paper. The sources, both primary sources such as survey and secondary sources, are carefully chosen to ensure comprehension and relevance with the area of study.

KEYWORDS: Globalization, Youth, Youth- Identity, Global Exposure, World, Youth Report, India.

INTRODUCTION:

In 2010, 27 million international migrants, accounting for 12.4% of 214 million international migrants worldwide were aged between 15-24 years. This proportion of migrants was higher in developing countries. If migrants in the 25-34 age group are included, young migrants comprise almost one-third of the total international migrants. The most common reasons for youth to migrate are employment, education, marriage, and family as well as place and lifestyle.

In this research paper, various connotations of globalization are deliberated upon. Scholars from various disciplines are cited to explain the process and features of globalization. The phenomenon of demographic dividend and youth are then defined to bring all concepts and terms in context, before evaluating the impact of globalization on youth. To conclude, the final section returns to the uncertainties of globalization and its impact on youth, analyzing the arguments and surveys put forth during research. The section focuses on the tendency of globalization to simultaneously establish linkages and division, inclusion and exclusion, and connectedness and isolation.

The development of young adults in an uncertain globalizing world creates an ambiguous relationship between the two entities- youth and globalizing world. As a consequence of globalization, the world is rendered more polarized than before. World statistics also reflect that globalization can be rightly said a double-edged sword as economic prosperity offers substantial social cost.

Globalization is a hotly debated phenomenon and process within social sciences. A common and pressing consensus lies on the fact that the primitive certainties of the primary world have been challenged and the foremost burnt of the same is being faced by the evolving youth which creates further complexities in this process of identity development. As being emphasized until now, globalization has tremendous impact on youth which this research paper would assess and deliberate upon.

GLOBALIZATION:

Globalization is a significant factor in a competitive world that integrates and activates the cultural values of individuals at the global level. In the age of rapid technical progression, many countries are brought together and transformed because of the process of globalization. Globalization has an immense impact on the cultural, social, monetary, political, and communal life of countries. Abundant theoretical studies demonstrated that globalization intercedes in the cultural life of the populace raises numerous critical issues (Robertson, 1992).

In a broad sense, the term 'globalization' means a combination of economies and

societies through cross-nation flows of information, ideas, technologies, goods, services, capital, finance, and individuals.

Cross-country incorporation has a few aspects and can be political, cultural, social as well as economic, all of which are equivalent to globalization. In any case, monetary coordination is the most well-known perspective. Financial integration includes forming a country's economy into a worldwide economy. After World War I and II the early patterns of globalization diminished all through the world because of numerous obstructions which confined the development of labor and products. Indeed, cultural and social integration is much more than financial integration. Globalization builds intensity at the organization level and public level, which leads the organization's management and states to accept procedures intended to expand work viability concerning usefulness, quality, and advancement.

According to WHO, Globalization can be referred to as "the increased interconnectedness and interdependence of peoples and countries. It is generally understood to include two interrelated elements: the opening of international borders to increasingly fast flows of goods, services, finance, people, and ideas; and the changes in institutions and policies at national and international levels that facilitate or promote such flows."

Since its inception, the concept of globalization has inspired competing definitions and interpretations. In 1848, Karl Marx noticed the increasing level of national inter-dependence brought on by capitalism and predicted the universal character of modern world society. Sociologists Martin Albrow and Elizabeth King define globalization as "all those processes by which the people of the world are incorporated into a single world society."

Few renowned Sociologists, like William I. Robinson, define globalization as a process that kick-started with the initiation of the capitalist economy, which molded connections between detached provinces of the world, as such the Middle Ages. Robinson has reasoned that because a capitalist economy is preceded by growth and expansion, a globalized economy is the foreseeable result of the same. From the most primitive phases of capitalism onward, European colonial and imperial powers, and later U.S. imperialism, created global multifarious connections around the world.

Giddens outlines globalization as the intensification of the worldwide social relations linking distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many thousands of miles away and vice versa. He, also, stated four dimensions of globalization – the world capitalist economy, the nation-state

system, the world military order, global or international division of labor, and cultural globalization – can be added to the list.

For the most part, globalization includes economies that are opening up to worldwide rivalry and that don't recognize global capital. Thus, globalization is regularly joined by the advancement of the business sectors and the privatization of useful resources. But globalization also leads to unemployment, increasing casual employment, and weakening labor movements.

According to Nobel Laureate and Economist, Amartya Sen: "Global interaction, rather than insulated isolation, has been the basis of economic progress in the world. Trade, along with migration, communication, and dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge, has helped to break the dominance of rampant poverty and the pervasiveness of 'nasty, brutish and short lives that characterized the world. And yet, despite all the progress, life is still severely nasty, brutish, and short for a large part of the world population. The great rewards of globalized trade have come to some, but not to others."

Theoretical literature signifies that Globalization has made nations understand that they can share their social values and financial trades to advance business and gain upper hand. The intensity of globalization has even implemented Governments to be tuned to the benefits of a global economy. The management studies have characterized the course of globalization. Fraser (2007) clarified that Globalization is a word on each judge's lips currently, but is veritably delicate to define satisfactorily, for it arises in so numerous different surroundings like profitable, sociological, political, artistic, and environmental. Globalization is the interconnectedness of countries and locales in profitable areas, specifically, trade fiscal aqueducts and worldwide hook-ups.

According to Dickens, 1998, Internationalization processes involve the simple extension of profitable conditioning across public boundaries. It's a quantitative process that leads to a more expansive geographical pattern of profitable exertion. They involve not simply the geographical extension of profitable exertion across public boundaries but also-and more importantly-the functional integration of similar internationally dispersed conditioning.

The idea of globalization implies that the world is getting more modest just as greater. It is depicted that globalization can add to foster examples of cross-border exercises of firms, including worldwide speculation, exchange, and key coalitions for item advancement, creation, obtaining, and showcasing. These global exercises among organizations promote them to enter into new business sectors, to take advantage of their technical and managerial benefits, and to diminish business expenses and dangers. Different scholars expressed that globalization is a social peculiarity that characterizes the geological limit as far as various issues.

According to Brinkman, 2002, globalization is seen as a triumphalism light, as the penetration of capitalism into every corner of the world, bringing with it the possibility for all of the world's population to participate in the fruits of the international division of labor and market economy. Thus, Globalization is a course of fast economic, social, and institutional coordination among nations. This affiliation is driven by the progression of exchange, venture and capital stream, innovative advances, and tensions for absorption towards global principles. Globalization has decreased boundaries between nations, consequently bringing about fortifying of financial contest among countries, scattering of cutting-edge administration rehearses and fresher types of word association, and sharing of universally acknowledged work norms.

Features of Globalisation:

- **Liberalization:** Liberalization alludes to the unwinding of the government's limitations, generally in areas of social and monetary approaches. Consequently, when government liberalizes, it implies it has taken out the levy of appropriations and different limitations on the flow of labor and products between nations. Subsequently, the liberalization gives opportunity to the industrialist/ businessman to layout industry, exchange, or trade either in his nation or abroad; free trade of capital, products, services, and technologies between nations.
- **Privatization:** It indicates the exchange of resources (goods) or service capacities from public to private proprietorship or control and the kick-off of the hitherto shut regions to private sector access. Privatization can be accomplished in numerous ways - diversifying, renting, contracting, and divestitures. The privatization helps in the advancement of enterprises in the country just as setting up the worldwide modern units.
- **Free Trade:** Due to the absence of excessive governmental control, as a consequence of liberalization, free trade between and among countries increases, thus promoting a global connection.
- **Connectivity:** With the assistance of globalization the territories are being associated with the world by breaking public limits. The connections are shared between one society and another, between one nation and other(s) through the global transmission of information, literature, innovation, culture, and data.

- **Borderless Globe:** Through globalization, the national obstructions are broken and worldwide connectedness is made fostering the idea of a borderless globe as expressed by Kenichi Ohmae.

Thus, Globalisation can be seen as one of the most important forces impacting the economy. According to Brittan, globalization is viewed "as a whirlwind of relentless and disruptive change which leaves governments helpless and leaves a trail of economic, social-cultural and environmental problems in its wake Globalization was initially planned to be only a trade relationship. But the process has, as a by-product, integrated national & regional economies, societies, and cultures through a global network of trade, communications, and migrations.

YOUTH:

According to the National Youth Policy (2014), Youth are defined as those individuals who are aged between 15 to 29. In India, this age group constitutes near to 27.5% of the population and contributes about 34% to India's Gross National Income (GNI). As mentioned in 12th Five Year Plan Vol. II (2013), 2011 Census counted near to 563 million young people in India, aged 10 to 35. The need of the hour is to enable India's youth to a level of empowerment, where India can become a leading supplier of the skilled labor force. This opportunity is priceless for India to reap the boons of demographic dividends.

The modern-day youth, worldwide, has witnessed the second significant global crisis within a decade, thus, surmounting unique challenges in education, employment, and mental well-being.

Youth becomes a valuable human resource for fostering overall growth and development in a country due to their enthusiasm, innovation, strong passion, motivation, and willpower. But they can be successfully employed in the process of nation-building if they possess the right skills, values, health, education, and decision-making authority. The potential economic benefits would be determined through a 'demographic dividend', which is a phase in a country's timeline where the working-age population becomes larger than the dependent population.

Demographic dividend refers to, as stated by United Nations Population Fund (UNFP), "the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population (15 to 64) is larger than the non-working-age share of the population (14 and younger, and 65 and older)".

India leads the world as the youngest country with a median of population 29 years, as against 37 in China and United States, 45 in Western Europe, and 49 in Japan. The results of the study done on India, by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFP) reveal that India's demographic dividend window will be open from 2005-06 to 2055-56, which is the longest in the world. Within India, this window would differ among states due to various parameters and other behavioral patterns.

Challenges of Youth in India:

The 16th edition of World Economic Forum's Global Risk Report states that the risks to human health, unemployment, digital divides, youth disillusionment, and geopolitical fragmentation, are rising and widening at an unprecedented speed. Today's youth is scarred by issues such as a decade-long financial crisis, climate change, violence in any shape and form, and outdated educational machinery. In India, youth is surrounded by the following challenges:

1. Lack of Skills
2. Poor Performance in Development Parameters
3. Dominance of Informal Economy
4. Jobless Growth

Skills play a vital role in polishing the youth for today's competitive, globalized world. Initiatives like Skill India, are steps in the right direction but have been unsuccessful in filling the gaps of a flawed educational system. India's performance in Global Indices has not been the best, as well. India ranked 130 out of 189 countries in Human Development Index, published by United Nations Development Program (UNDP). India's rank out of 183 countries in the 2021 Global Youth Development Index was 122nd. Within India, polarity exists between the development of states. Moreover, the Indian labor force is mostly engaged in the informal economic sector which denies them the intended government benefits and thus hinders economic growth. Lastly, the concern for jobless growth has been hindering youth development in India. According to the NSSO Periodic Labor Force Survey 2017-18, India's Labor Force Participation Rate is around 53% for ages 15-59.

India should increase the expenditure on youth health, education, and employment. Emphasis must be given to imparting skills to the youth, which will strengthen their foundations as an effective labor force. The New Education Policy, 2020, is expected to update the outdated machinery of education in India. Also, India needs to create 10 million jobs per year to absorb the youth into the labor force. The promotion of Indian youth towards entrepreneurship can open

unique avenues for the present and future generations and ultimately give a much-needed boost to the country's growth and development. In regards to the same direction, Startup India and Make in India initiatives have upscaled India in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index. Lastly, India should work towards promoting and developing labor-intensive sectors which have been neglected of government support for a long time.

Thus, youth can be led to an efficient life, if they are guided through the right path. India shall focus extensively on utilizing the demographic dividend window, present with the country to accomplish the ambition of becoming a global leader and a developed nation.

GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON YOUTH:

The term, Globalization has been used in a vivid sense and can imply different significance to different groups of people. Thus, the economic connotations of the term differ from its cultural or political, or environmental references. Broadly inferred, globalization is the easing of interconnectivity between societies, values, nations, currencies, merchandises, notions, cuisines, and civilizations. However, the process of easing is not so relaxed; because, the easing also gives rise to more walls built by those who are afraid of losing individual identity and value under the crashing waves of globalization.

Therefore, while there is cyberspace and information detonation on one side, there is also cyber terrorism and terrorist explosions on the other side; and while there is the rise of liberalism on one side, there is also the strengthening of fundamentalism on the other.

Youngsters are currently laying out a sense of identity in what is an unreliable world, and this fundamental precariousness might effectively amplify the pressures and absence of control they experience consistently.

The positive impact of globalization on youth:

The positive impact produced by globalization is comprehensive and significant on youth. Various dimensions of globalization affect the lives of young adults in various ways in different countries, communities, regions, and states. Generally, globalization impacts the youth in the following ways:

1. Greater International Exposure
2. Expansive Consumer Choice to Youth
3. Greater Awareness of Global Geopolitical Scenario
4. Greater Inter-Cultural Exchanges and Emergence of Unique Youth Culture
5. Development of Communication Channels
6. Advancements in Education
7. Increase in Gender Equal Roles

As in implications of economic globalization, youth today have greater exposure to international and national employment opportunities. For instance, a youth born and brought up in an Indian village has the opportunity to work with central or state government, and can even seek opportunities at multi-national companies within or outside India. Moreover, as globalization is accelerating in the country, the Indian economy is becoming more youth-centered.

Television programs like Shark Tank India have also brought opportunities for the entrepreneurial youth and others are also getting inspired by the revolution brought by the same. Also, the prevalence of Indians at top positions in massive companies like Google encourages the youth to explore beyond the national boundaries.

Furthermore, businesses today are targeting youth for their product marketing. Young adults are the prime buyers on the internet, available on a range of social media and other websites. This has led to the emphasis on products and services such as sustainable fashion, vegan diet programs, lifestyle counseling, and others. Thus, an expansive consumer choice is available to the youth.

Thus, in addition to the advantage provided by the current demographic dividend of India, globalization has exposed the Indian youth to a vast world of opportunities.

In the present globalized world, youth is aspiring to be more involved with global politics. The landscape is consistently shifting towards enhanced awareness of human rights; discussion on taboo issues like sexuality and gender, teenage pregnancy, racism, and casteism; raising stand for climate change, and others. The young adults demand the governments of the day to be more accountable, through a variety of platforms other than the traditional outlets such as Television and radio.

Moreover, the global exposure rendered by globalization also attracts the youth to be aware of the functions and dysfunctions in other countries, around the world. For instance, young adults in India are participating in the Black movement in the USA through social networking sites such as Instagram, Twitter,

Facebook, and more. The young adults are also fearlessly voicing their dissent on various policies of the government or opinionating about the judgment in judicial cases.

The whole arena of social media courts and journalism has made the youth more aware of the events happening around them with 24x7 availability. Lastly, young adults are encouraged to participate in the country's politics to represent the future of the nation in nation development, through qualifying as administrators as young as 22 years, acquiring jobs in government sectors, or contesting elections.

Globalization has also affected the process of socialization. Socialization is a life-long process of internalizing the norms, values, and principles of a society. A child or young adult socialized with community values of his/her current surrounding and thus learned the traditional values of the region or nation. But after globalization, the process of socialization has become more complex as a young adult, who is in the process of identity development, is exposed to global cultures as well. Also, concepts such as self-discovery and awareness are popularized among young adults. This, in part, has positively affected adolescent identity development, causing them to undertake the journey of self-discovery and influencing them to find a balance between their traditional ethnic and global culture. Some scholars have referred to this as becoming a Global Teenager- due to the emergence of a whole new culture where a unique combination of traditional and global values prevails.

Mobility, multicultural backgrounds, relations to educational and job markets, demands for leisure recognition, the transformation of families and childhood and youth, and the proliferation and development of youth cultures are all a result of Modernization which is a result of Globalization and the Youth is increasingly playing a felt role in the rapidly growing international economies. The youth culture has become eye candy for the market which is also quickly being adopted as a culture in most countries.

Globalization has essentially ended the distance within long-distance relations. Communication platforms, for example, phone and the internet has made it workable for the modern present generation to remain associated with others all through the globe. The web is a large group of a few social networking platforms which facilitate sharing of data in just about a moment's way. These platforms additionally permit sharing of photographs which further brings the connections closer. The prospects that the web has brought and the open doors that it has made have social relations and qualities. The point of view of individuals which was set on a neighborhood level has now been changed to a global level.

Furthermore, from the educational point of view, technological globalization is profitable to the educational turn of events. This is for the most part founded on the far and wide usage of data and communication technology all over the planet. It expands the accessibility of education and permits more understudies to connect with themselves in different scholastic trades across the boundaries.

Kellner (2002) points out that participation in academic communication at a global level is a perfect interactive platform for students living in different parts of the world to have access to and share information and knowledge. These constructive outcomes brought by globalization can add to advancing the progress of worldwide education.

Nowadays, universities have started to enroll international students, creating a diverse student body to enhance the inclusiveness of different global cultures. Due to such new and drastic changes, these institutions have become grounds for the development and spread of youth culture.

There is also a very prominent and clear shift in the gender roles especially in the modern communities, the duties/work which was previously only supposed to be done by men are now also done by the ladies. Gender differences are diminishing and the act of discriminating based on gender has become a thing of the past, such ideas of superiority and inferiority among genders have eroded among contemporary youths especially as the world economy is becoming tougher to live and survive in. The current economic situation needs both men and women to complement each other's efforts and work for hand in hand.

The negative impact of globalization on youth:

Globalization as a process has an especially relevant impact on the younger generations/youth in today's time. At one point we can see that the younger generations are living in a society where they have more & direct contact with the economic transformations and the restructuring of the labor markets. These changes generate a newer experience of vulnerability and uncertainty which then removes the foundations of collective identities formed by the youths in the Industrial societies. But we can also see that youth/the younger generation has most rapidly embraced the process of socio-cultural globalization. Youth of this modern-day society is not only exposed to global culture or the Internet / global social networks but they are also subjected to constant migratory flows with more and more transnational experiences or expectations. The youth is not only affected by globalization, they also act as a vector. Youth or better known as the 'Young adults' of society are engaging with globalization daily through different means, such as Employment patterns, Friendship groups, and Usage of the

internet (especially social networks).

1. Differential Impact of Globalization
2. Youth Identity Crisis
3. Impact on Socialization
4. Double-Edged Sword of Social Media
5. Loss of Cultural Diversity
6. Brain Drain

The younger generation/the Youth tends to go with the flow due to lack of experience in life, and because of this phenomenon, they have to decide whether or not to drop a part of their identity for them to get modernized or to become a part of the process of modernization. The growth of the global capital market is one of the major factors in globalizing the modern-day youth. It enables and promotes cultural exchange across the world in different form factors such as - Ideas, styles, and the commercial products consumed and used by the youth. Modern-day Youth across the world is experiencing an impact of the youth culture (caused by globalization) but then the level of impact is not always the same due to different factors such as gender, race, ethnicity, and social class.

Moreover, Globalization revolutionizes socialization, at least wherever its effects are felt. One of the most revolutionizing tools has been the mobile phone, and social platforms and apps such as WhatsApp and Facebook. About and around 2013, The Hindu reported that India was now the world's third-largest internet user after USA and China. The report stated that men and women under 35 were the heavier users and a quarter of their time spent online was on social media. Internet globalization has revolutionized the culture of making friends, writing emails, viewing picture albums, and even courtship and dating. It has certain disadvantages. For instance, social media can abet the teenager to dodge the surveillance of elders; at the same time, it also puts him/her at the risk of overt expressionism and vulnerability. Communication misses the face-to-face personal touch that cannot be substituted with smiles and stickers.

Of course, social media like Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube have given every user a platform to express one's thoughts and feelings. Sometimes the opportunity to express does help to do good; like when people join a cause and respond by spreading awareness, praying, or even financially supporting a work. However, sometimes, it also does damage when the platforms are misused by tale-bearing fools, slanderers, propagandists, and gossips.

Globalization also changes the perception of culture for young adults. Culture can be referred to as a set of norms, values, traditions, rituals, behaviors present in a society that makes the identity of people, belonging to the concerned culture, unique. Globalization, since its inception, has progressed towards mixing various global cultures and creating its own. Due to the excessive technological exposure present to the youth today, they get stuck between the cultural conflict of their own culture and the culture created by globalization. This has led to the disassociation of youth with their mother culture and emerging affection towards the globalized culture which is being commercialized. Thus, globalization is becoming a process of a melting pot of global cultures, which would render the world homogeneous and hence, pose a threat of loss of cultural diversity.

Due to the international exposure provided to the youth, as a result of globalization, many young adults decide to pursue their higher education and employment outside India. This has led to the phenomenon of Brain Drain in India. The youth prefer the international lifestyle in developed countries such as the United States and European countries which provides more comfort, ease, and opportunities than India. This highlights the dissent and distrust of youth in India and its government and also emphasizes the grave threat to the development of India. Indian youth, which is considered as the most skilled, defers from working or getting educated in India which hinders the working capacity of the country and might render the nation a mere world supplier of employees. This would eventually mean giving up on the ambitions of making India a global leader.

Youth of the developing nations is at risk of losing their original identity and adopting a completely new form of life. The youth who feels that whatever they have learned and inherited from the family and society in terms of culture is inferior are the ones who go out in search of newer youth culture or the 'world-class culture'. They tend to copy and act what they view in the media and eventually take it up against their parent's wish even if it means putting themselves at risk.

SURVEY: FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS:

To support the problem statement of the research, a survey titled, 'Globalization and its impact on youth' was conducted. The respondents were given a brief about the survey in form of a synopsis, and thus informed consent was taken. The survey was conducted for the region of Delhi NCR, India. A total of 65 respondents were involved in the survey, based on which the following findings and analysis are drawn.

Out of 65 respondents, 98.5% agree that youth play an important role in the country and 93.8% believe that youth is impacted by the process of globalization. This

highlights the significance of youth in any country, in this case, India.

67.7% of respondents agreed that globalization has both positive and negative impacts on youth. One of the respondents, pointing the positive impacts, quoted, "In my opinion, everything has two sides, same goes for globalization as it also helping us through many ways but causing some problems too like brain drain, lacking through culture, etc. The primary ambition of young Indians from the smallest villages to the largest cities is to "become rich." Young people hope to achieve this goal through enterprise and education. In addition to the dynamic, global, economic forces affecting India, globalization has brought change to India's rich culture. Youth see themselves as global teenagers. The younger generation is embracing the western popular culture and incorporating it into their Indian identity."

Another respondent, critically evaluating the impact of globalization, stated, "Negative Issues frequently overpower the positive bones, and the multiculturalism that globalization brings in paves way for identity extremity among youth, who absorb so numerous different and occasionally differing societies and individualities that the substance of the existent is lost, so much so that they get prone to depression and substance abuse. Increased civic poverty, Consumerist station, Youth aren't as close to their grandparents as were earlier generations and spend lower time with the aged generation performing in loss of wisdom handed down from generations and we're seeing a lot of depression and self-murder cases among the youth as they're getting more materialistic and it has also made poor poorer and one of the most disheartening impacts of globalization is that youth is neglecting the old citizen of this country."

During the survey, when asked about the phenomenon of 'Brain Drain' in India, 34 participants believed globalization as one of the factors for the same. While others were either unsure of the concept or denied any connection of the concept with globalization, the affirmative response of the majority showcases the negative impact of globalization.

Another question that highlighted the ambiguity in awareness of the youth, was regarding the utilization of demographic dividends in India. While nearly 49% believed that India is highly engaged in utilizing this golden window, others were unaware of the concept which was widely being promoted on social media, news channels, other news platforms, and the government itself. This draws attention to the gaps in educating the youth about government actions. A unique irony is seen here when the very section of people are illiterate about the policies of the government, for whom the schemes are being formulated.

Finally, it was also questioned if the youth feel empowered by globalization as it exists today in India. 35 individuals (55.6%) felt empowered while others were either unsure (33.8%) about the same or disagreed with the question (12.7%). As a follow-up, respondents were asked if they felt confident in talking about the taboo topics in Indian culture, due to globalization. The majority of the participants replied in affirmative (64.1%).

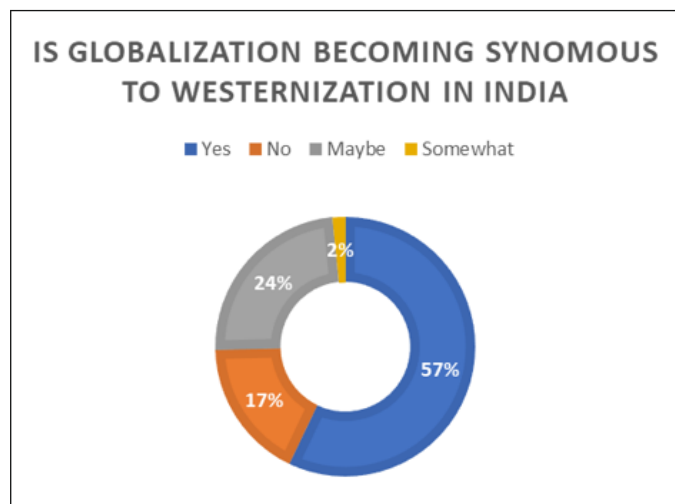
At the end of the survey, the participants were asked to give final remarks, to articulate their opinions which could not be accommodated during the survey or any other views. One of the respondents, concluding their remarks, said, Globalisation has led to positive and negative impacts on youth and the country. The literacy rate matters when it comes to modern methods of progress. When we talk about youth, we must keep in mind that a major portion is still deprived of basic primary education. Thus, each nation must solve its internal issues before introducing new concepts. There is no doubt that globalization has opened doors for youth to seek employment and knowledge internationally but it mostly depends on the financial conditions of the household. I think Globalization has changed our views and perspectives up to some extent. There however should not be the absorption of foreign cultures and ideas to the extent that the essence of our culture is lost. When it comes to social mores and taboos, today's youth is actively taking charge against the archaic misconceptions, but at the same time, such ideas should be applied as and when necessary. You cannot disregard your identity in the pursuit of seeking other cultures! Globalization has created tremendous opportunities for People in India. It has resulted in good economic Growth. But Trickle-down theory has not worked in India so far. So, we need to be careful about the Positives and negatives of Globalisation. And for Creating equal opportunities for different sections of society the fruits of Globalisation have to be distributed well. Otherwise, it will lead to economic and social inequality.

Another respondent, feeling grateful for the opportunity to be a part of the survey, quoted, "We cannot say that the impact of globalization has been positive or negative. However, it becomes a point of concern when an overwhelming impact of globalization can be observed on the Indian culture. Every educated Indian seems to believe that nothing in India, past or present, is to be approved unless recognized and recommended by an appropriate authority in the West. There is an all-pervading presence of a positive, if not worshipful, attitude towards everything in western society and culture, past as well as present in the name of progress, reason, and science. Nothing from the West is to be rejected unless it has first been weighed and found wanting by a Western evaluation. This should be checked, to preserve the rich culture and diversity of India. I believe that we should keep updating our nation but our inner core should not be impacted as our

culture is one of the best and it should not be compromised in the name of modernity. Updation is the key but our grounds should be rooted in some cases. Thank you for giving me this opportunity.”

Thus, the survey was fruitful, in regards to interacting with the targeted section, youth. The insights gained from the survey helped tremendously to not only point out the positive and negative impacts of globalization on the youth but also to record the opinions of the section of society, who are referred to as nation builders. The survey also educated the youth about concepts related to globalization, hence, rendering the youth more aware of the scenario persisting around globalization. The result of the survey is being incorporated in other sections of the research paper, appropriately.

The following represents the response of the respondents to other questions:



CONCLUSION:

According to the World Youth report (2005), Globalization is roughly defined as the global integration of economics and societies that affects young people's lives in many ways. Youth have an ambiguous relationship with the globalizing world, in regards to economic and cultural associations. While, the youth showcase flexibility and adaptability towards new opportunities such as abroad education, employment, learning skills in information technology, etcetera. Youths

are belonging to underdeveloped and developing nations, who have been marginalized from the structural and experiential process of globalization.

Due to the revolution of education in the era of Globalization, Indian youths can extract benefits and contribute to the nation's development. Indian lifestyle has changed drastically as a result of greater exposure to the foreign world. The priority of youth with the new world perspective places them at risk of losing their identity but also allows them to become strong, optimistic forces of development. Younger workers are enthusiastic, efficient, industrious, and tech-savvy, but are often under-estimated or exploited in the competitive market.

As the globalized world puts more emphasis on specialization and specification, the less secure forms of employment prevent the whole absorption of youth in the global economy. The polarization created among the youth provides some with golden opportunities while rendering others unemployed. The relatively high rate of unemployment among the educated youth has its roots partly from the misalignment between their education and skill requirement for types of jobs created by globalization. This might discourage the youth to stay in the labor force or might encourage them to stay in the education system, much longer than they intended.

Although women can find jobs in the globalization era, the gender gap in the economic sector remains distressing. Low level of skills and phenomenon such as the glass ceiling due to centuries-long discrimination, makes it difficult to bag equal opportunities for women.

International demands for skilled youths with technical and other professional skills are culminating, and highly qualified young people from developing countries like India are drawn to wealthier incomes and lifestyles. On one hand, this builds a world-class reputation of the country but also hinders the country's development on other hand, due to phenomena like brain drain. This leads to the outflow of the country's most competent youth, thus resulting in the loss of efficient human resources. Also, in blinding light of overwhelming expectations of better lives, youth often overlook the fragilities and difficulties of adjusting as part of new communities.

It is very subjective to make any generalization about the experiences of young people with globalization. Even within India, globalization exists differently in different states. As Goran Therbon states, "Globalization takes place in different spatial-historical contexts, providing it with very different meanings and complications in different parts of the world. The process of globalization is ever-evolving, thus creating new uncertainties at every turn.

Young people are more vulnerable to the risks associated with the range of connotations of globalization, precisely due to the delicate stabilities associated with globalization.

According to J. Harvey, young people all over the world are marginalized in terms of lack of economic power, the daily experience of economic and social inequality, and judicial status. Harvey argues that discourses surrounding young adults shall focus on them being 'social actors'. A similar approach is presented in the form of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

As quoted in a report of UN on the global situation of the youth, by secretary General-empowerment involves young people as active agents for change and development, instead of passive targets of the internally initiated programs.

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